

Galeano, himself was later imprisoned by military dictatorship regime in 1973, for his writings as a journalist. The above book was banned in many countries across South America, but despite this sold 1 million copies, and contributed to his reputation as "one of the greatest writers of Latin America, his works served to illuminate the history and politics of the entire continent" (The Guardian, Richard Gohk, 'Eduardo Galeano obituary' 15/04/2015). www.theguardian.com/books/2015/apr/15/eduardo-galeano

In order to appreciate more fully the stark contrast the modern era had with its past and the relationship of certain changes that occurred early in this period, are still very relevant today, I must continue to outline these salient changes, if we are to fully consider health of people in the 21st century. As I progress their relevance will emerge (so please be patient and allow for this).

To set the scene further it is important that I portray the stark ways in which the Modern Era broke with the past, as it will be vital in my interpretations of later health related phenomena. Thus I would first like to draw attention to the watershed of changes ushered in by what is known by the name "ENCLOSURE". Described by Karley Chapman + Oliver, in their Cambridge University press release as "the most important formative processes in the evolution of the landscape in England and Wales" (The enclosure movement 1595-1918), where 6.8 million acres of land was confiscated from commoners (later known as the public) ('Managing and owning the landscape: www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/trans-forming-society/town-country-landscape/overview/enclosing-land/). Enclosure in the legal sense meant the "removal